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professorial chair with full consciousness of the fact that his home land and the land of his professional activity entered into a stout treaty.

The author knows his Japan, he shows that he knows Korea well; if he finds reason to believe that Japan can bring order out of the ancient chaos of Chosen and put it to use it is impossible to find serious fault with his opinion. But in using his book it may be just as well to recognize that the attitude is strongly Japanese. So far as it relates the story of the Koreans the book is illuminative. It brings together much that we do not recall from earlier authorities. It offers, in a consistent and well balanced narrative, much that will serve the needs of those who wish to have a proper acquaintance with the affairs of the Hermit Kingdom up to the time of its virtual absorption by Japan.

WILLIAM CHURCHILL.

AUSTRALASIA AND OCEANIA.

New Zealand Plants and Their Story. By L. Cockayne. vii and 190 pp., 71 illustrations and index. John Mackay, Government Printer, Wellington, 1910. 8½ x 5½.

Dr. Cockayne has written a delightful account of the plants of New Zealand which, although addressed to the general reader, can be illuminating to persons skilled in botanical lore. The treatment covers, in the early pages, many topics in the border land of the science, but deals specifically with the island plants in the major portion of the book, discussing them on ecological lines. It opens with the general history of the plants in the geological eras, states the conditions of the struggle for existence and sets forth the rival doctrines of evolution by which changes of form are explained. The work ends with a suggestive chapter on plant teaching in the schools. The plan of the book dictates to some degree the various chapter headings; as Forests, Natural Shrubberies, Vegetation of the Coast, Meadows, Plants of the Fresh Water, Swamps and Bogs and the Plants of the Outlying Islands. The islands under the rain-forest climate, (adopting the classification of Schimper), the struggle of the coast plants against the shifting sands, the evolution of meadows, the naturalized plants and the stories of some of the common plants are some of the lines along which the discussion runs. An excellent selection of photographs is found in the volume. ROBERT M. BROWN.

Handbook of the Territory of Papua. Compiled by the Hon. Staniforth Smith, Administrator. 163 pp., maps, illustrations and appendices. Second Edition. Dept. of Lands, Papua. 1s. 6d. 9 x 6.

British New Guinea, now officially known as Papua, has in recent years attracted attention as a field for settlement and investment. The expansion of its agricultural industries is especially noteworthy. In this second edition the text has been largely rewritten and most of the information is brought down to the middle of 1909. It condenses a great deal of information relating to the territory.

Beach-La-Mar. The Jargon or Trade Speech of the Western Pacific. By William Churchill. 53 pp. and bibliography. The Carnegie Institution, Washington, 1911. 10 x 7.

Mr. Churchill defines jargon as the speech of necessity, the language of the borderland and tells how it most commonly begins in the need for communication between strangers. Among the most conspicuous examples he lists the *lingua*